

Hubei Shennongjia

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Hubei Shennongjia

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Shennongding	31.47 / 110.244	62851	41536	104387	2016
Laojunshan	31.463 / 110.509	10467	?	10467	2016
Total (ha)		73318	41536	114854	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Hubei Shennongjia - map of the inscribed property	2016	

1.5 - Web and Social Media data of the property (if applicable)

2. Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if applicable)

2.1 - Records indicate that your World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under the Conventions/programmes shown in the prefilled table below. Please check and amend as necessary.

		The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is not</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✕
2.1.2	List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✕
2.1.3	The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List) (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))		✕
2.1.4	World Network of Biosphere Reserves Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme	✕	
2.1.5	Global Geoparks Network UNESCO Global Geoparks	✕	

2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

Hubei Shennongjia, approved by UNESCO, became a World Biosphere Reserve in 1990 and a Global Geopark in 2013.

2.3 - Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.4 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.5 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property as a Man and Biosphere Reserve (if relevant) in the next three years?

No

2.6 - Do your national authorities intend to apply for whole or part of World Heritage property to be designated as a UNESCO Global

Geopark (if relevant) in the next three years?

No

2.7 - Please indicate the level of cooperation at property level between designations under different Conventions/Programmes

2.7.1	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.5	UNESCO Global Geoparks	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	✕

2.8 - Please add any further comments on cooperation with the other designation(s)/programme(s)

The Administration of Shennongjia National Park, the management body of Hubei Shennongjia World Heritage Site also manages the Global Geopark and World Biosphere Reserve.

2.9 - Are you aware of any elements associated with the World Heritage property that have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage?

Yes

2.10 - Please list any elements associated with the World Heritage property inscribed under the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of which you are aware

Shennongjia shadow play is one of the folk opera art of Tujia ethnic minority in the town of XiguPing in Shennongjia Forestry District. It is a clever combination between folk art and folk opera, a unique opera integrating art, music and literature. In 2011, Chinese shadow play was selected as the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

2.11 - Are you aware of any documentary heritage listed under the Memory of the World Programme associated with the World Heritage property?

Yes

2.12 - Please list any documentary heritage associated with the World Heritage property listed under the Memory of the World Programme of which you are aware.

Compendium of Materia Medica, the Documentary heritage submitted by China and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2011. The compendium lists and describes some plants in Shennongjia that were believed to have medicinal properties.

3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

3.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as adopted by the World Heritage Committee

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

Hubei Shennongjia is located in the Shennongjia Forestry District and Badong County in China's Hubei Province. Shennongjia is on the ecotone from the plains and foothill regions of eastern China to the mountainous region of central China. It is also situated along a zone of climate transition, where the climate shifts from the subtropical zone to warm temperate zone, and where warm and cold air masses from north and south meet and are controlled by the Subtropical Gyre.

The property covers 73,318 ha and consists of two components, the larger Shennongding/Badong component in the west and the smaller Laojunshan component to the east. A buffer zone of 41,536 ha surrounds the property. Hubei Shennongjia includes 11 types of vegetation which are characterized by a diversity of altitudinal gradients. The Shennongjia region is considered to be one of three centres of endemic plant species in China, a reflection of its geographical transitional position which has shaped its biodiversity, ecosystems and biological evolution. Hubei Shennongjia exhibits globally impressive levels of species richness and endemism especially within its flora, 3,767 vascular plant species have been recorded including a remarkable 590 temperate plant genera. In addition, 205 plant species and 2 genera are endemic to the property, and 1,793 species endemic to China. Among the fauna, more than 600 vertebrate species have been recorded including 92 mammal, 399 bird, 55 fish, 53 reptile and 37 amphibian species. 4,365 insect species have been identified. The property includes numerous rare and endangered species such as the Golden or Sichuan Snub-nosed Monkey, Clouded Leopard, Common Leopard, Asian Golden Cat, Dhole, Asian Black Bear, Indian Civet, Musk Deer, Chinese Goral and Chinese Serow, Golden Eagle, Reeve's Pheasant and the world's largest amphibian the Chinese Giant Salamander.

Shennongjia has been a place of significant scientific interest and its mountains have featured prominently in the history of botanical inquiry. The site has a special status for botany and has been the object of celebrated international plant collecting expeditions conducted in the 19th and 20th centuries. From 1884 to 1889 more than 500 new species were recorded from the area. Shennongjia is also the global type location for many species.

Criterion (ix): Hubei Shennongjia protects the largest primary forests in Central China and is one of three centres of endemic plant species in China. The property includes 11 types of vegetation and an intact altitudinal vegetation spectrum across six gradients including evergreen broad-leaved forest, mixed evergreen and deciduous broad-leaved forest, deciduous broad-leaved forest, mixed coniferous and broad-leaved forest, coniferous forest, and bush/meadow. With 874 species of deciduous woody plants, belonging to 260 genera, the tree species and genus richness of the site is unparalleled for a deciduous broadleaf forest type worldwide and within the Northern Hemisphere's evergreen and deciduous broad-leaved mixed forests, Hubei Shennongjia contains the most complete altitudinal natural belts in the world. Hubei Shennongjia is situated in the Daba Mountains Evergreen Forests ecoregion and also within a priority ecoregion, the Southwest China Temperate Forest both of which are not yet represented on the World Heritage List. It also protects the Shennongjia regional centre of plant diversity which has been identified as a gap on the World Heritage List. In association with its floral diversity the property protects critical ecosystems for numerous rare and endangered animal species.

Criterion (x): Hubei Shennongjia's unique terrain and climate has been relatively little affected by glaciation and thus creates a haven for numerous rare, endangered and endemic species, as well as many of the world's deciduous woody species. The property exhibits high levels of species richness, especially among vascular plants, and remarkably contains more than 63% of the temperate genera found across all of China, a megabiodiverse country with the world's greatest diversity of temperate plant genera. The property includes 12.9% of the country's vascular plant species. The mountainous terrain also contains critical habitat for a range of flagship animal species. 1,550 Golden or Sichuan Snub nosed Monkeys are recorded in the property. The Golden Snub-nosed Monkeys in Shennongjia are the most endangered of the 3 sub-species in China and are entirely restricted to the property. Other important species include Clouded Leopard, Common Leopard, Asian Golden Cat, Dhole, Asian Black Bear, Indian Civet, Musk Deer, Chinese Goral, Chinese Serow, Golden Eagle, Reeve's Pheasant and the world's largest amphibian the Chinese Giant Salamander. The property has extremely rich biodiversity, contains a large number of type species, and hosts numerous rare species which have been introduced into horticulture worldwide. Internationally, Shennongjia holds a special place for the study of plant systematics and horticultural science.

Integrity

The property covers 73,318 ha and is coincident with the majority of the Shennongjia National Nature Reserve in Shennongjia Forestry District. The larger Shennongding/Badong component in the west is 62,851 ha and includes the northern section of the Yanduhe Provincial Nature Reserve in adjoining Badong County. The Laojunshan component at 10,467 ha lies in the east. A buffer zone of 41,536 ha surrounds the property. The property is large enough to encompass all the essential components that form the unique biodiversity, biological and ecological values of the Shennongjia in Hubei. The boundaries are designated and clearly demarcated on the ground.

The property remains in good condition and threats are generally not of significant concern. However, the division of the site by National Highway 209 and the associated 10 km wide corridor is a cause for concern as it impedes wildlife movements and ecological connectivity. The implementation of an effective conservation connectivity strategy involving wildlife corridors, stepping stones or arrays of small patches of habitat, wildlife road crossings and the removal of fences is therefore essential to facilitate ecological connectivity for mobile wildlife, especially those species which normally require sizable habitat ranges.

Protection and management requirements

All of the property is owned by the state and has national or provincial protection status. Hubei Shennongjia is subject to a range of national, provincial and local laws and regulations which ensure long term strict protection. A multi-level management system has been established to manage the property. The property is subject to a number of plans and has a specific Hubei Shennongjia Management Plan tailored to World Heritage requirements and aimed at safeguarding the site's Outstanding Universal Value. The management plan needs to be updated to cover management of the Yanduhe Provincial Nature Reserve in Badong County. The management plan should in addition elaborate on measures to integrate different areas of management expertise in a coordinated way across the different protected areas and other national and international designations. The management plan should be a forward-thinking tool that supports adaptive management. Zoning systems should be reviewed to account for the specific habitat and spatial needs of key species.

The property enjoys widespread support among all levels of Government, local people and other stakeholders. The property requires long-term, active management of the buffer zone to ensure that any developments are of an appropriate scale and design according to the values of the property. Furthermore, that surrounding land uses are sympathetic to the values of the property and generate sustainable benefits to local communities. Increased attention and capacity is needed to manage issues within the buffer zone.

A concern stems from the potential of tourism use at the property to increase significantly. Significant improvements to transport infrastructure, most notably the opening of the nearby Shennongjia Airport in 2014, has the potential to dramatically increase visitation and consequent impact. Tourism planning, management and monitoring need to anticipate increasing demand and mitigate negative impacts.

Other threats relate to buffer zone developments and activities. Developments and encroaching land use such as for tea cultivation need ongoing monitoring. Attention should be given to integrated conservation and community development initiatives in the buffer zones to foster stronger community stewardship of the World Heritage property.

3.2 - Please list the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of your property and give an assessment of their condition. As a guideline, it is suggested to focus on approximately five key attributes (no more than 15 overall).

Brief identification of attribute		Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
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3.2.1	Mixed evergreen and deciduous broad-leaved forest	✕			
3.2.2	Altitudinal vegetation spectrum across six gradients including evergreen broad-leaved forest, mixed evergreen and deciduous broad-leaved forest, deciduous broad-leaved forest, mixed coniferous and broad-leaved forest, coniferous forest, and bush/meadow	✕			
3.2.3	A place of significant scientific interest and its mountains have featured prominently in the history of botanical inquiry.	✕			
3.2.4	The site has a special status for botany and has been the object of celebrated international plant collecting expeditions	✕			
3.2.5	The world's rich deciduous woody species	✕			
3.2.6	Greatest diversity of temperate plant genera	✕			
3.2.7	Impressive levels of species richness	✕			
3.2.8	Critical habitats for numerous rare, endangered and endemic species	✕			
3.2.9	Critical habitats for numerous type specimen species	✕			
3.2.10					
3.2.11					
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

3.3 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Preserved

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.1.2 - Commercial development

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕				
 Negative							

4.1.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.1 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The tourism of Shennongjia is eco-tourism, the tourists is controlled within the environmental carrying capacity, visitor centers and exhibition halls are located in the heritage exhibition area. In order to achieve effective protection of heritage value, Hubei Shennongjia had constructed 21 kilometers overhead walkway. All kinds of heritage value elements commentary card, information desk had been set up, which benefit for protecting the value of heritage sites.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕			
 Negative							

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕	✕		✕				

4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

58,703 m2 ecological parking lots were constructed in the heritage, which effectively reduced the impact of tourist vehicles. To mitigate the isolation effects by 209 road, 25 wildlife passages were built for Golden Snub-nosed Monkey, amphibians, et al. Heritage road was convenient for personnel commute, management of tourists, fire prevention, etc. And the tourists pass vehicles are environmentally friendly battery cars, environmental protection and energy conservation.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.4 - Localised utilities

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕				
 Negative							

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.3 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The Watchtower in the heritage site, with mobile base station, is built in 1984 for patrol, information release, communication, and site inspection. 33 km of transmission lines have been built in 1986-2007 within the site, but now the water supply, power supply, communications and sewage lines have been converted into underground lines. To monitor OUV, a small number of communication facilities were ecologically designed to reduce visual intrusion on the natural landscape.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.4 - Air pollution

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.5 - Solid waste

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕	✕		✕				

4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The main influencing factors of solid waste are the garbage produced by tourists. The total amount of garbage produced in the peak season of tourism is nearly 0.5 tons per day. At present, daily garbage was transported to the garbage disposal site for centralized treatment. A mechanism for tourist control, behavior guidance, and interpretation and education was introduced, encouraging tourists to orderly deliver garbage.

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.3 - Land conversion

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕				
 Negative							

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.5 - Crop production

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

☒ Relevant			☐ Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ☒	☒		☒				
 Negative							

4.5.11 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.5 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The National Park Authority signed collective woodland lease contract with Jiuchong Village, transferred 5.2 ha farmlands for 29 households of peasants. Then Shennongjia National Park Authority planted nearly 330 thousands of seedlings covering 39 rare and endangered species. Both sides of the highway were restored by planting native trees interplanted with shrubs in 2017. Shennongjia National Park Protection Ordinance had strictly prohibited the illegal exploitation of wildlife resources.

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Relevant	☒ Not relevant
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4.6.2 - Quarrying

Relevant	☒ Not relevant
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4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Relevant	☒ Not relevant
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4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Relevant	☒ Not relevant
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4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

NO

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Relevant	☒ Not relevant
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4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Relevant	☒ Not relevant
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4.7.3 - Temperature

Relevant	☒ Not relevant
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4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Relevant	☒ Not relevant
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4.7.5 - Dust

Relevant	☒ Not relevant
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4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Relevant	☒ Not relevant
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4.7.7 - Pests

Relevant	☒ Not relevant
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4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Relevant	☒ Not relevant
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4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Some areas of the site have been planted with 101 hectares of Japanese larch artificial forest. Japanese larch cultivation may have an impact on the conservation of rare local animals by changing the diversity of lichen attached to trunks. At present, 101.67 hectares of Japanese larch had been removal and been replaced into the forests by 72,350 native fir plants, 17,000 alpine azaleas and 17,000 arrow bamboo.

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕			✕			
 Negative							

4.8.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.8 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

For the maintenance of the original natural landscape, tourism take place in the heritage site and its buffer zone, while accommodation is outside the heritage site and buffer zone. The tourism is been focused on exploring scenery, natural leisure and sightseeing, and natural education activities. The activities achieved popularizing science education to protect natural resources and ecological culture, and the people thus become strong support for the protection of the heritage site.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.3 - Military training

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.4 - War

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.5 - Terrorism

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

NO

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔊 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕		✕	✕		↘		

4.10.2 - Flooding

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.10.3 - Drought

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.10.4 - Desertification

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.10.6 - Temperature change

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.10.8 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.10 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The lightning strike in the heritage site caused a small amount of mature and old wood break. But this has only a weak impact on the heritage landscape. The climate changes of the heritage had been analyzed. In the Master Plan of Shennongjia National Park and related special plans, the effects of climate changes on ecosystems and rare species are fully considered, and relevant adaptive measures are put forward. The contingency plans for natural disasters had been formulated.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.11.2 - Earthquake

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔊 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕		✕		↘		

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.11.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.11 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

In summer, heavy rain sometime caused landslides and Shennongjia National Park Authority have ecologically restored the exposed mountain habitats adhering to the concept of natural restoration. 76 sites covering 210 ha had been ecologically restored. Through strict forest fire prevention and early warning measures, there have been no forest fires in the heritage site for 39 consecutive years.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕		✕		📉		

4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕		✕	✕			➡	

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.12.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.12 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Japanese larch has been planted in the heritage, but the species have been replaced by the native tree and shrubs. The number of wild boars was increased in heritage site, and a total of 696 wild boars were captured in 83 infrared cameras. The increase of wild boars caused vegetation damage and crop losses to community residents. External contract for pest and disease monitoring with General Aviation had annually monitored.

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			📈
🔴 Negative							

4.13.2 - Legal framework

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing

Positive 							
Negative 							

4.13.3 - Governance

 Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
Positive 							
Negative 							

4.13.4 - Management activities

 Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
Positive 							
Negative 							

4.13.5 - Financial resources

 Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
Positive 							
Negative 							

4.13.6 - Human resources

 Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
Positive 							
Negative 							

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

 Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
Positive 							
Negative 							

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.13.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.13 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Shennongjia had established an management system composed by office, center and outpost. The National Park Protection Ordinance clarified the ownership, use right and management right of natural resources. The Hubei-Eastern Chongqing Protected Area Alliance brought the heritage into the preservation of Great Shennongjia. The heritage formed multi-level-channel investment pattern including financial investment, and social auxiliary investment. The administration has completed job arrangement.

4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend	
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.4 Localised utilities						
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.5 Solid waste						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.3 Land conversion						
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.1 Storms						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide						
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.1 Translocated species						
4.12.5 Hyper-abundant species						
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						
4.13.2 Legal framework						
4.13.3 Governance						
4.13.4 Management activities						

4.13.5 Financial resources	+	🚩		+	➡
4.13.6 Human resources	+	🚩	🚩	+	➡
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	+	🚩	🚩	+	➡
Legend	🚩 Current	🚩 Potential	⊖ Negative	⊕ Positive	📍 Inside
					📍 Outside

4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.1 Buildings and Development

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	+	🚩	🚩	+	➡

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✗	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✗	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✗	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✗	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✗	Increasing

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure							
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor							
	Restricted						
✕	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact							
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
✕	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Impact on the attributes							
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
✕	Significant						
	Major						
Management response - Capacity of management to respond							
✕	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Development over the last 6 years							
	Decreasing						
✕	Static						
	Increasing						

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure							
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor							
	Restricted						
✕	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact							
	One off or rare						
✕	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Impact on the attributes							

	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.4 Localised utilities	+	!		+		→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.4 Pollution

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.5 Solid waste			
	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

☒	Restricted
☐	Localised
☐	Extensive
☐	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

☒	One off or rare
☐	Intermittent or sporadic
☐	Frequent
☐	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes

☒	Insignificant
☐	Minor
☐	Significant
☐	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

☒	High capacity
☐	Medium capacity
☐	Low capacity
☐	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

☒	Decreasing
☐	Static
☐	Increasing

4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.3 Land conversion	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

☐	Restricted
☒	Localised
☐	Extensive
☐	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

☐	One off or rare
--------------------------	-----------------

✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	

✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.1 Storms						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive

	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide						
	⊖	🚩		🌱		↗

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity

	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.12.1 Translocated species			
	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.12.5 Hyper-abundant species			
	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted

	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
☒	High capacity
☐	Medium capacity
☐	Low capacity
☐	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
☐	Decreasing
☐	Static
☒	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
☐	Restricted
☐	Localised
☐	Extensive
☒	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
☐	One off or rare
☐	Intermittent or sporadic
☐	Frequent
☒	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
☐	Insignificant
☐	Minor
☐	Significant
☒	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
☒	High capacity
☐	Medium capacity
☐	Low capacity
☐	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
☐	Decreasing
☐	Static
☒	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.3 Governance	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
☐	Restricted

	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.4 Management activities	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	

✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources	 	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted

	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity

	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

4.17.1 - If your property is a serial inscription (national or transnational) please identify which components of the property are impacted by each factor

4.18. Prediction of the state of conservation at next cycle of Periodic Reporting.

4.18.1 - Please predict what the state of conservation of each attribute will be approximately 6 years from now (at the time of the next cycle of Periodic Reporting)

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	Mixed evergreen and deciduous broad-leaved forest	✕			
4.18.1.2	Altitudinal vegetation spectrum across six gradients including evergreen broad-leaved forest, mixed evergreen and deciduous broad-leaved forest, deciduous broad-leaved forest, mixed coniferous and broad-leaved forest, coniferous forest, and bush/meadow	✕			
4.18.1.3	A place of significant scientific interest and its mountains have featured prominently in the history of botanical inquiry	✕			
4.18.1.4	The site has a special status for botany and has been the object of celebrated international plant collecting expeditions	✕			
4.18.1.5	The world's rich deciduous woody species	✕			

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

5.1.1 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries **do not limit the ability to maintain** the property's Outstanding Universal Value but they **could be improved**

5.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known and recognised?

The boundaries **are known by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

5.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The buffer zones **do not limit** the ability to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value but they could be improved

5.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the buffer zones known and recognised?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property **are known and recognised by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

5.1.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

The boundary and buffer zone has a clear boundary. The boundaries are based on ridge lines, rivers, elevations or vegetation distribution, and the boundaries of existing protected areas, which ensured the integrity of heritage value. Now, the heritage site had completed the demarcation and stake out of the heritage boundary and its buffer zone boundary. The boundaries and the buffer zones do not limit the ability to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value but they could be improved.

5.2. Protective Measures

5.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or traditional).

5.2.2 - Please list any legislation and other measures (regulatory -including spatial planning- contractual, institutional or traditional) not included in 5.2.1 and indicate the category

5.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation including spatial planning) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The **legal framework** for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection**

5.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The **legal framework** in the buffer zone for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection**

5.2.5 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) in the broader setting of the World Heritage property adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The **legal framework** for the broader setting of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for** effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity

5.2.6 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) be enforced?

There is **adequate capacity/resources** to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property

5.2.7 - Please provide a short summary of how the legislation, including spatial planning and other regulation, works in practice

Shennongjia Authority issued Shennongjia National Park Protection Ordinance, including general principles, management system, planning and zoning, resource protection, service and supervision, social participation, legal responsibility and supplementary provisions. The ordinance defined the scope, protection and management principles of the heritage, functional zoning and management zoning, management system and strict protection of natural resources.

5.2.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations about the information related to the measures taken to protect the World Heritage property

The Authority had issued the Protection Ordinance in 2018, promulgated the Master Plan in 2017. Authority built the system of "great protection, great scientific research and great monitoring" for heritage ecosystem. The Authority strengthened the protection measures, improved the management and protection ability and management level, created the sustainable and harmonious community development model, and innovated the long-term guarantee mechanism of ecological compensation.

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

5.3.1 - Please check the box which most closely match the character of the governance and management system of the property

Public management system joint national/ local

If 'Other', please specify

5.3.2 - Management System: Please indicate which of the various management tools listed below are used to help protect the property.

Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property
Agreed 'Memorandums of Understanding' between different managing institutions, groups or others, including documents agreed with local communities for management
Mechanisms to promote equal participation among and within groups, including different levels of authority, local communities, indigenous people, women and men, and other specific groups
A code of practice developed by local communities or other groups
A code of practice developed by industry
An integrated management plan combining World Heritage and any other designations
A management plan
An annual work plan or business plan
A visitor/visitation management plan
An environmental management framework

5.3.3 - Please give a brief description of the management system currently in place at your property

Shennongjia has established Public management system joint national/local. Shennongjia is managed vertically by the Hubei Provincial Government, temporarily under the unified supervision of the National Park Service. The heritage was divided into three management areas and several grid management areas, and established to form a downward management system of the Authority-Management Service-Grid Community Management Center.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Comment

Shennongjia National Park Protection Ordinance Master Plan for Shennongjia National Park Community Development Plan for Shennongjia National Park Special Plan for Science Popularization of Shennongjia National Park Special Plan for Conservation and Ecological Experience of Shennongjia National Park Special Plan for Information Construction of Shennongjia National Park Pilot implementation plan of Shennongjia National Park Institutional pilot areas in Hubei Province Regulations for Institution

5.3.5 - Has any use been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in developing policies and best practices for the protection of this property?

No use has been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

5.3.6 - If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, please describe briefly what has been done.

no

5.3.7 - Has any use been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property?

No use has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

5.3.8 - If the Climate Change policy has been used, please briefly describe what has been done along with any research on the impacts of Climate Change on the property:

5.3.9 - Has any use been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property ?

Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

5.3.10 - If the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties has been used, please briefly describe what has been done

The heritage drew up the Regulations series of plans for forest resources, biology, environment, geology, disasters and forest pests. The issued Regulations for Forest Fire Protection by Shennongjia National Park Administration standardized the forest fire prevention. Authority innovated the natural disaster and the animal disaster commercial insurance mechanism, that insured the damage by wildlife invasion or the damage by natural disaster to guarantee the farmer's income.

5.3.11 - Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) involved in the management of the World Heritage property

There is **adequate coordination** between all bodies/levels involved in the management of the property

5.3.12 - Is the management system/plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The management system/plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **fully implemented and monitored**

5.3.14 - Is there an annual work/action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work/action plan **exists and all of its activities are being implemented and monitored**

5.3.15 - Does the management system include formal mechanisms and procedures that ensure participation and contribution of the following groups, living within or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
5.3.15.1	Local communities				✗	
5.3.15.2	Local authorities				✗	
5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone				✗	
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples	✗				
5.3.15.5	Women				✗	
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups					
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify					

5.3.16 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship between the World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff and the following groups

		Not applicable	Non-existent	Poor	Fair	Good
5.3.16.1	Local communities					✗
5.3.16.2	Local/Municipal authorities					✗
5.3.16.3	Indigenous peoples	✗				
5.3.16.4	Landowners					✗
5.3.16.5	Women					✗
5.3.16.6	Youth/Children					✗
5.3.16.7	Researchers					✗
5.3.16.8	Local Visitors/Tourists					✗
5.3.16.9	National/International tourists					✗
5.3.16.10	Tourism Industry					✗
5.3.16.11	Local businesses and industries					✗
5.3.16.12	NGOs					✗
5.3.16.13	Other specific groups					
	If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify					

5.3.17 - Please rate the extent to which the management system of your property contributes towards achieving the objectives of the World Heritage Committee’s Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention

		Not applicable	No contribution	Limited	Significant	Full achievement
5.3.17.1	The management system of the property contributes to gender equality	✗				
5.3.17.2	The management system of the property provides ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants)				✗	
5.3.17.3	The management system of the property contributes to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status				✗	
5.3.17.4	The management system of the property integrates a human rights-based approach				✗	
5.3.17.5	The management system of the property contributes to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood				✗	
5.3.17.6	The management system of the property contributes to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property				✗	

5.3.18 - Please provide further details on the ratings of the management system given in the table above

Shennongjia has pioneered a sustainable community development model that has achieved remarkable results. First, it established "farmers + bases + cooperatives" model. Then it provided financial support to community infrastructure and courtyard beautification. It engaged local farmers in protection and management. At last, it supported local farmers to participate in business activities, guided community residents to develop ecotourism, ecological forestry and green agriculture.

5.3.19 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the management system/plan

Shennongjia National Park Authority had established an efficient management system. The heritage sites were divided into three management areas: Shennongding, Muyu and Laojunshan, with management offices, management and protection centers, and outposts. The three-level management systems were composed by the office, center and outpost, and special management measures and utilization methods were implemented for different types of management areas to achieve differential and fine management.

6. Financial and Human Resources

6.1. Funding

6.1.1 - If your funding sources do not exactly fit those shown, put the relevant amounts against the funding type that most closely represents your situation, and use the comment box below to provide more details.

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	2 %	%
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	%	%
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	%	%
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	%	%
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	%	%
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	50 %	50 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	38 %	20 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	10 %	12 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	%	%
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	%	11 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	%	7 %
6.1.1.12	Other	%	%
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

6.1.2 - Please comment here on any other aspects of funding sources not covered in the table above
no

6.1.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is adequate for effective management of the World Heritage property

6.1.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding are secure over both the medium- and long-term

6.1.5 - Comments, conclusion, and/or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

A diversified fund guarantee mechanism had been established based on financial investment use of efficient funds. The fund guarantee of the heritage was multi-level and multi-channel investment pattern including financial investment, and social auxiliary investment, among which financial input as 98.3% of total

investment and social investment as 1.7%. For the financial investment, central financial funds, provincial and local funds was 52%, 38% and 10%.

6.1.6 - Estimate the distribution of men and women involved in the management, conservation, interpretation of the World Heritage properties and the extent to which they are drawn from local communities.

		From local communities %	From elsewhere %
6.1.6.1	Men	70 %	40 %
6.1.6.2	Women	30 %	60 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

6.1.7 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

Human resources **partly meet** the management needs of the World Heritage property

6.1.8 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Good
Community participation and inclusion	Good
Risk preparedness	Good
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

6.1.9 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Good
Community participation and inclusion	Good
Risk preparedness	Good
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Good
Interpretation	Good
Visitor management/tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

6.1.10 - Has any use been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building at the property?

No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

6.1.11 - If the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building has been used, please briefly describe what has been done.

no

6.1.12 - Are there site-specific capacity building plans or programmes that develop local expertise and that contribute to the transfer of skills for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property?

A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and fully implemented; all technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally

6.1.13 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

Shennongjia National Park Administration has 383 staff, including 261 permanent staff and 122 employed staff, majored in administrative management, comprehensive law enforcement, financial audit, nature reserve management, resource protection, national parks. At present, most of the human resources can meet the requirements of heritage management. However, human resources such as marketing, translation are lack of professionals, and need to be vigorously introduced in the future.

7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

7.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property is **adequate**

7.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is **considerable research** but it is **not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value**

7.3 - Are results from research programmes publicly available and disseminated?

Research results **are shared with local communities and some national agencies**

7.4 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

Shennongjia has taken charge of 19 science and technology research projects, and received more than CNY 30 million research funds. The Administration has carried out inventory survey and monitoring of biological resources. the Administration has carried out in-situ, ex-situ and breeding conservation studies on a variety of rare wild animals and plants. According to the resource investigation and its results, Shennongjia had worked out the distribution map of rare and endangered wild species.

8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

8.1 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Not applicable
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Good
Women	Good
Youth/children	Good
Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Good
National/international tourists	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industries	Good
NGOs	Not applicable
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

8.2 - Does the property have a heritage education programme(s) for children and/or youth, that can contribute to a better understanding of heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue?

There is a **planned and effective education and awareness programme** for children and youth that contributes to the protection of the World Heritage property

8.3 - Who are the target audiences for education and awareness programmes at your property?

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities
Landowners
Women
Youth/children
Researchers
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Tourism industry
Local businesses and industries

8.4 - Please rate the adequacy of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property for education, information, interpretation and awareness building

Visitor centre	Good
Site museum	Good
Information booths	Good
Guided tours	Good
Trails/routes	Good
Printed information materials	Good
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Good
Transportation facilities	Good
Other	Good
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	

8.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

Shennongjia built a number of natural environment education platforms for displaying scientific value, animal and plant exposition, popular science film and television, humanities and folklore. Annual receiving number is more than 15 million, which mainly was primary and secondary school studies, ecotourism tourists. Shennongjia invited well-known domestic experts in science popularization to compile a manual on tourism routes, products and research activities for youth in Shennongjia heritage

9. Visitor Management

9.1 - Please provide estimated annual visitor numbers (including national and international visitors) since the last Periodic Report

2 700 000 / 3 580 000 / 3 250 000 / 2 730 000 / 2 040 000 /

9.2 - What information sources are used to collect visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries

Visitor surveys

9.3 - What is the average length stay of a visitor to the World Heritage property?

Two overnight stays

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Tickets, Reservation System, and questionnaire survey

9.5 - What is the approximate average daily visitor expenditure? (Please provide an estimated monetary figure in USD)

49 / 23 / 12 / 41 / 15 / 15 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Questionnaire survey

9.7 - Does the management system/plan for the World Heritage property include a strategy with an action plan to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts?

There is a planned and **effective strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property

9.8 - Please provide any comments relating to the answer provided above in question 9.7

The Master Plan of Shennongjia National Park (2016-2025) already contains a tourism development plan, the main contents of which include tourism development status assessment, tourism development ideas, environmental capacity estimation, source market analysis and forecast, environmental capacity and visitor volume forecast comparison analysis, tourism product planning, ecotourism facilities planning, tour route design and ecotourism management planning and etc.

9.9 - Is visitor use effectively managed to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is **effectively managed and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value**

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

Yes, using a different system

If a different system, please specify

The Scenic Area Management 100 had been formulated to regularly check and evaluate the performance of tourism management, such as resource protection, tourist services, infrastructure maintenance, etc.

9.11 - How does the tourism industry cooperate with the site management to improve visitor experiences and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property?

There is **good cooperation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the **Outstanding Universal Value** and

increase appreciation

9.12 - How well is the information on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted

9.13 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In many locations and easily visible to visitors

9.14 - How does visitor/tourism revenue (e.g. entry charges, permits) contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

Fees are collected and make a substantial contribution to the management of the World Heritage property

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

The Shennongjia National Park Master Plan (2016-2025) had included the tourism development plan, which covered the situation assessment for tourism development, the tourism development frame, environment capacity estimation, the source market analysis and the forecast, environment capacity and the tourist size forecast and analysis, tourism product plan, ecotourism facility plan, tour line organization plan and the ecotourism management plan, and so on.

9.16 - Are the benefits of tourism shared with local communities?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Tourism had a stimulating effect on the local economy with annual increase of 1.2 billion RMB, and 65% of towns, 75% of local people were directly benefit from the tourism industry. There were 400 Farmer's House, 20 star hotel and 7000 local residents involved in tourism services, and nearly 20 thousands of local people were benefited from the tourism. The brand effect of World Heritage site had increased the profit of agricultural and sideline products in regional economy, thus increased the sales volume and popularity of products, and effectively promoted the sustainable development of regional economy. In the development of tourism, the God Travel Group was franchised to carry out tourism business of the heritage site. The annual tourists in 2017-2019 increased by 21.14%, and the annual ticket increased by 8.17%, which had greatly stimulated the employment of residents and the development of local economy. Shennongjia National Park Authority had built long-term cooperative relationship with more than 30 travel agencies and 5 websites, and established a new network promotion and booking platform. The Authority had self-developed tourism products with local characteristics according to the needs of tourists, and encouraged local residents to innovate and improve the products. The goal of the heritage site is to protect the overall ecological value and meet the long-term interest of the local society. However, the consistency of the ultimate goal is achieved through public participation and the sharing of ecological benefits. In the protection and management of heritage sites, the legal rights of local communities and residents are always guaranteed. The Authority had issued the Rules for franchise management, and local communities and residents were given priority to participate in the franchise operation. The development of franchising and the development of community green economy industry increased economic income of local residents, improved the living standard and life quality of local residents, and enhanced the sense of pride and conscious participation in the protection of the heritage sites.

9.17 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to visitation/tourism/public use of the World Heritage property

The traffic control information system had been set up, and 285 surveillance cameras had been set up in the concentrated scenic spots and the entrance of community residents into the mountains. Shennongjia National Park Master Plan provided details for tourism development. A sustainable and harmonious community development model was innovated, and the tourism benefits were shared with local communities.

10. Monitoring

10.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property directed towards management needs and/or towards improving the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of monitoring, which is relevant to management needs and/or improving understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value

10.2 - Is necessary information available in order to define key indicators for measuring the state of conservation and are they used in monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined for measuring the state of conservation and are being used in monitoring of how the Outstanding Universal value of the property is being maintained

10.3 - Are key indicators defined and in place for the following principal aspects of the property?

	Extend of indicators	Not applicable	No indicators	Indicators have been defined but are not yet in use	Indicators are in place and in use since the last Periodic Reporting cycle
10.3.1	State of conservation				×
10.3.2	Effectiveness of the management system				×
10.3.3	Character of governance		×		
10.3.4	Appropriate synergy with other conservation designations		×		
10.3.5	Contribution to sustainable development		×		
10.3.6	Capacity development		×		

10.4 - Please provide information on relevant key indicators adopted at the property

Key indicators adopted by heritage sites include integrity (type, boundary), forest ecosystem and dynamics, plant species, animal species, alien species and its harms, hydrological dynamics and water quality, physical and chemical properties of soil, meteorological and climatic conditions, tourism, tourist number for recreational activities, tourism projects, natural disasters, forest fires, air quality, water quality, and sound environmental quality.

10.5 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups:

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Not applicable
Local communities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Not applicable
Women	Good
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Poor
Local businesses and industry	Poor
NGOs	Poor
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

10.6 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

Implementation is underway

10.7 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee.

Shennongjia replaced more than 10 kilometers of guardrails on National Highway 209 and the highway by wildlife corridors under Shennongjia National Park Protection Ordinance. Joint heritage management committee had been established with Badong management agencies. Community co-management mechanism and ecological compensation system had been established. The heritage sites and their buffer zones were divided into strict protected areas and recreation areas.

10.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Monitoring

After years of protection, natural ecosystem had been stabilized, and biodiversity and ecosystem services had been improved. Important natural landscapes and natural ecosystem are strictly protected. The ongoing ecological corridor effectively promoted wildlife dispersal. Multiple protection sites and agency personnel had been effectively integrated. Protection consciousness was deeply rooted in local people. The influential scientific research results had supported heritage conservation.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.5	No use has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	✕
5.3.9	Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	✕
6.1	Funding	
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	✕
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	✕
7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects	
7.2	There is considerable research in the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	✕

Please select 1 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.2	Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.5	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	The passage of vehicles and other means of transport in heritage sites may have some isolating effect on the spread of animal and plant migration in heritage sites, and its noise may affect animal activities (Criterion (x)).	Bridge-type, culvert-type and gentle-slope-type wildlife passages were built for the crossing of arboreal animals such as the Golden Snub-nosed Monkey, amphibians, reptiles and herbivorous even-footed animals.	Shennongjia had established monitoring system for biodiversity and passage of vehicles across the heritage sites to comprehensively monitor the animals and plants by standardized, digitized and refined methods.	Opening season	Shennongjia National Park Authority	The impact is kept to a minimum
4.4	Pollution						
4.4.5	Solid waste	Solid waste generated by tourists when they travel, if not disposed of in a timely manner, can affect the soil and water quality of heritage sites, which in turn affect heritage species and their habitats (Criterion x).	At present, daily garbage was transported to the garbage disposal site for centralized treatment. A mechanism for tourist control, behavior guidance, and interpretation and education was introduced, encouraging tourists to orderly deliver garbage.	Garbage disposal points have full-time personnel responsible for management, and supervision of tourists targeted placement. At the same time, cameras are installed in the heritage site to monitor the littering of tourists.	tourist season	Shennon Rack National Park Authority	Solid waste has no effect on heritage sites
4.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.1	Storms	The worst snow storms can negatively affect Hubei Golden Snub-nosed Monkeys (Criterion x) . The worst snow storms in five decades hit Hubei Shennongjia between January 10 and February 6, 2008. The average group size decreased from 270 to 197.	We recorded social and demographic characteristics of the group before and after the snow storms, and relevant adaptive measures are put forward. The contingency plans for natural disasters had been formulated.	The programme for infrared camera monitoring, quadrat and monitoring of sample lines was esbatished based on kilometre grids.	annually	Shennongjia National Park Authority	Storms have been monitored in real time and are sporadic and do not have a significant impact on heritage sites
4.11	Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.4	Avalanche/Landslide	Occasional landslides caused by heavy rains in the heritage site may lead to the degradation of habitats and may have some effect on the ecological processes of certain forest ecosystems on the vertical belts (Criterion (ix).	All of the degraded area caused by landslides have been ecologically restored with native plant species adhering to the concept of natural restoration.	An early warning system for landslide monitoring based on traditional manual monitoring, wired monitoring methods and wireless sensor networks has been established.	every year	Shennongjia National Park Authority	Landslides are rare and vegetation has been restored to the landslide area
4.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.1	Translocated species	102 ha of Japanese larch, the translocated species, has been planted in the heritage sites.Japanese larch cultivation may have an impact on the rare local animals by changing the diversity of lichen attached to trunks (Criterion (x)).	At present, 101.67 hectares of Japanese larch had been removal and been replaced into the forests by 72,350 native fir plants, 17,000 alpine azaleas and 17,000 arrow bamboo.	Shennongjia had established biodiversity monitoring system for the heritage sites to comprehensively monitor the animals and plants by standardized, digitized and refined methods, and realized fine management.	each year	Shennongjia National Park Authority	Japanese larch has been replaced with a native tree species and has no impact on heritage sites

4.12.5	Hyper-abundant species	The number of wild boars was increased in heritage site, and a total of 696 wild boars were captured in 83 infrared cameras. The increase of wild boars caused vegetation damage and crop losses to community residents (Criterion (x)) .	Standardize the production and living behavior of local residents, prohibit illegal hunting, take economic compensation for damage caused by wild boars, establish a damage insurance system, and enhance residents' willingness to protect wild boars.	Shennongjia had established biodiversity monitoring system for the heritage sites to comprehensively monitor the animals including wild boars by standardized, digitized and refined methods, and realized fine management.	each year	Shennongjia National Park Authority	The increase in wild boar populations is a reflection of vegetation and heritage conservation. The hyper abundant growth of its population has been monitored in a timely manner.
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Summary - Factors affecting the Property **completed**

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	Monitor the climate change of Hubei Shennongjia natural heritage sites over the long term and develop strategies to respond to possible future climate changes based on Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties.	over the long term	Shennongjia National Park Authority	develop strategies to respond to possible future climate changes based on Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property
5.3.9	Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	According to Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property, strengthen the supervision and prevention and control of natural disasters	next 5-10 years	Shennongjia National Park Authority	achieve timely and scientific monitoring and prevention of natural disasters

6.1	Funding				
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	Graduates in Marketing and promotion and translation will be brought in in the future to meet the needs of heritage management.	next 3-5 year	Shennongjia National Park Authority	Human resources fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	Training and capacity building at this property will be based on the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building	next 5-10 year	Shennongjia National Park Authority	Standardize heritage capacity-building based on World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development

7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects				
7.2	There is considerable research in the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding	Set up a project on the value recognition of heritage sites, analyze the status of universal value of natural heritage sites, identify the driving factors of ecological change, and evaluate species diversity and ecosystem stability.	neat 3-5 year	Shennongjia National Park Authority	improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

	Universal Value				
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Summary - Management Needs completed

12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

12.3.1 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Authenticity of the World Heritage property?

Not applicable (sites inscribed exclusively under criteria vii to x (natural World Heritage properties))

12.3.2 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Integrity of the World Heritage property?

The Integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

12.3.3 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

12.3.4 - What is the current state of the property's other values?

Other important cultural and/or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **intact**

12.3.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the state of conservation of the property.

The property's value has been maintained and other important natural values and the state of conservation are intact. The Integrity of the property is intact. Shennongjia will develop strategies based on Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties and Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters, and World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building. Graduates in Marketing and promotion and translation will be brought in. Conduct research projects on heritage sites.

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

13.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Very positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	No impact
Funding for the property	Very positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal/Policy framework	Very positive
Advocacy	Very positive
Institutional coordination	Very positive
Security	Very positive
Gender equality	Very positive
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Very positive
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	Very positive
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Very positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Very positive
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

13.2 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage status and its impacts

Hubei Shennongjia heritage site and its buffer zone has a clear boundary, which ensured the integrity of heritage value. The boundary was strictly protected. The elements of the outstanding universal value are under the strictest protection. The property remains in stable condition and threats are generally not of significant concern. Shennongjia removed guardrails on National Highway 209 and built wildlife passages for the crossing of arboreal animals crossing highway.

14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

14.1 - Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the property level

Shennongjia had established the Western Hubei-Eastern Chongqing protected Area Alliance, formed the joint communication and protection pattern. The pattern broke through the restriction from administrative division by two provinces and seven protected types. The alliance established a regional protection alliance system by integrating Shennongjia heritage site and its adjacent protected area into the Great Shennongjia GEF project. Overall control of development activities. The Administrative Measures on the Planning and Approval of Construction Projects by the Shennongjia National Park Administration Bureau was worked out, and the Leading Group on the Planning and Approval of Construction Projects was designated. In recent years, the Bureau had strictly implemented the pre-approval management of community residents' road reconstruction, community residents' housing reconstruction, scientific research and teaching inspection and other activities. The construction in strict protected areas was strictly prohibited. Strengthen the monitoring of human activities. The mode and intensity of human disturbance such as life pollution, poaching and illegal cutting, disorderly construction, etc. were monitored in the vicinity of the community settlement in the buffer zone. Impact of tourism activities on the ecological environment were monitored on the number of tourists, tourist items, service facilities and so on, in the main tourist activity places and tourist entrances and exits. Shennongjia had established a video surveillance system and a flow control system for scenic spots. The video surveillance system can monitor human activities in important parts of the National Park in real time, protect wildlife resources and observe fire hazards. The Bureau learnt the real-time flow of people in each scenic spot by comparing the number of people entering the area with the early warning carrying capacity. Japanese larch had been replaced with native species.

14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of best practice at the property level

Sustainable Development
Synergies
State of Conservation
Management
Governance
Capacity Building

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

15.1.1 - Has the Periodic Reporting process improved the understanding of the following?

The <i>World Heritage Convention</i>
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and/or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and/or Authenticity
Management effectiveness to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting

15.1.2 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

State Party	Good
Site Managers	Good
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Good

15.2. Use of Data

15.2.1 - How do the authorities in charge of the property plan to use the data recorded from this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage
Update of management plans
Fundraising
Awareness raising
Advocacy
Other

15.2.2 - Comments on use of data from the Cycle of Periodic Reporting

The data of this round of periodic reports are derived from the management plan, annual work report, annual summary report and questionnaire of Shennongjia National Park Administration, etc. The data are true and reliable.

15.3. Timing and resources

15.3.1 - Entities involved in the filling out of this online questionnaire (tick as many boxes as applicable)

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff
Staff from other World Heritage properties
UNESCO National Commission
Local communities
IUCN national/regional
External experts

15.3.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered in the filling out of this questionnaire?

Gender balance is explicitly considered and effectively implemented in the process.

15.3.3 - Were you given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in this questionnaire?

Yes

15.3.4 - Please estimate the time (working hours) needed to complete this questionnaire

260 / 130 / 260 /

15.3.5 - Did you mobilise any additional resources to fill out this questionnaire?

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.3.5.1	Human resources		✕
15.3.5.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/ training		✕

15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

15.4.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete this questionnaire?

Most required information was accessible.

15.4.2 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

		Very Difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
15.4.2.1	Ease of use of questionnaire			✕	
15.4.2.2	Clarity of questions			✕	

15.4.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

NO

15.5. Training and Guidance

15.5.1 - Please rate the level of support in terms of training and guidance from the following entities in completing this questionnaire

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Good
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
IUCN International	Fair
ICCROM international/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Good

15.5.2 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Reporting questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good

UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Fair
National Commission for UNESCO	Good
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
ICCROM International/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Good
IUCN International	Fair

15.5.3 - Were the online training resources prepared by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for you to complete this questionnaire?

Yes

15.5.4 - If you found that the online training resources were not adequate, what changes would you like to see implemented?

NO

15.6. Actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

15.6.1 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

No item were proposed for update

15.7. Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.7.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

NO

15.7.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions. Please contact your National Focal Point for validation.